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## THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

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CALVIN G. TILDEN, Fire and Life Insurance Agent. Middlebury, Nov. 25, 1856. 82;

CHARLES L. ALLEN, M. D.. Physician & Surgeon,

Having resigned his Professionals, in the Costieur Medical College, and also having terminated his constraint attention in his profession, and give his results attention in his profession.

Changus Those combining by the Addison County Medical Section. Office at his residence, first house North of the Congregational Meeting House. Middlebury, Nov. 26, 1856. 22;1y

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GEORGE M. BROWN,

TAILOR.
Informs his friends and customers, that he has opened a shop in Stewart's building over the store of R. L. Fuller, where he will attend to all business in his flue Cutting done to suit enstomers. WANTEN— a good Journeyman. Middlebury, Oct. 15, 1856. 26;ff

EDWARD MUSSEY Respectfully informs the people of this county and the public at large, that he has taken the

ADDISON HOUSE, In Middlebury, for a term of years. He intends to keep a first rate house, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his guests and moderate charges, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
Middlebury, May 21, 1856.

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POETRY.

The following clever hit copied from an English wapaper, will be relished by most of the editorial corps, and a majority of their reasers. Papa, What is a Newspaper, and

what does it Contain? Organs, that gentlemen play, my box, To answer the taste of the day, my box Whatever It be.

They hit on the key, And pipe in full concert away, my boy News from all countries and climes, my boy, Advertisements, essays, and rhymes my boy. Mixed up with all scats

Of (f) lying reports, And published at regular times, my low. Articles able and wise, my boy, At least to the editor's eyes, my boy. And logic so grand

That few understand To what in the world it applies, my boy. Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy, Little soraps to instruct and amuse, my bey And lengthy debate

Upon matters of stare, For wise hended folks to peruse, my boy, The funds as they were and they are, my boy, The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy, And every week

A clover critique On some rising theatrical star, my boy. The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy, The stenling of somebody's spoons, my boy, The state of the crops, The style of the fops,

And the wit of the public buffloors, my boy. List of all physical ills, my boy, Banished by comebody's pills, my boy, Till you ask with surprise Why may one dies, Or what's the disease that kills, my box.

Who has got married, to whom, my boy, Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy, Who has had birth On this sorrow stained earth, And that totters fast to the tomb, my bay. The price of cuttle and grain, my boy,

Directions to dig and to drain, my boy But 'twould take me too long To tell you in song.
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

What Makes a Man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind, Pall of affection for its kind. A spirit firm, erect and free, That never basely bends the knee, That will not bear a feather's weight Of severy's chain, for small or great, that truly speaks from God within, That never makes a league with sin That samps the letters despots make, And loves the truth for its own sake, That worships God and him alone, And howe no more than at His throne That trembles at no tyrants nod A soul that fears no one but God, And these can smile at curse or ban That is the soul that makes a man,

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Serving a Subpæna.

It is singular what shifts love will make to accomplish its objects. Both gates and hars are of little avail against Cupid's pick look contrivances-his cunning will devise ways and means to open them all A young gentleman has courted a fair damsel of this city and it was supposed that two in time would "become one" Some litely quarrel of a trivial nature as lover's quarrels generally are, occurred - Neither would confess the wrong to be on their side-presents and correspondence were mutually sent back and the match was broken off. The young gentleman immediately started off "New Orleans, to enter into commercial business, thinking that distance would lessen the attachment he re-

when the woman is injured, or thinks she is injured, by the ones she loves, she is more and than the male sex " to bite off her own nose," as the saying is to inflict pain, and be revenged on the offending object A gentleman that the young lady had once rejected renewed his pro posals and was accepted within a week after h r old lover had embarked for the South On reaching New Orleans he found that distance, instead of weakening his attrebment, only made the lady dearer, and he became melanchely and The first letter be received from New York from a friend of his, an ounced that his old flame was to be shortly murried to another. His course was quickly taken-the next morelessaw him on board a packet-ship bound by Gotham.

The passage unfortunately was long. and the poor follow chofed and fretted so much that the passengers began to think him derivined or else a fugitive escaping from justice. The fustant the vessel reuched the wharf he darted for the office of his friend the lawyer. It is to be supposed that the latter was much surprised to see his friend, imagintegration a couple of thousand miles away. After the usual salutations, he

exclaim-d: -- Mo dear fellow, you are in time to see the wedding Miss ... your old sweet heart is to be married this morning, at sleven c'cleek. To tell you the truth. I don't believe there is much love about p. and the girl really thinks more of one hair of your head than the fortunate bridegroom's whole body."

" Good Heaven! Where is she to be married-to church 30

"No at her father's house." · My dear fillow-I-I-yes-no-yes, I will have it. Have you any case coming on in either of the courts at 11 o'clock "Yes"

Then fill up a subpens with the bridegroom's name. Don't stop to ask any questions. It matters not whether he knows any thing about the parties in suit. By Heavens! Julia shall be mine!" His triend saw the object at once, and

promised to carry on the matter. The subpeens was made out and placed in the

hands of a clock to serve on the unsuspecting bridegroom the instant he should leave his residence, and was despatched n n cab to waich the house. About ten mustes before clover, as the soonto-be happy man was about entering a coach before the door of his residence. he was served with a subpoena

"Can't help it," said the clerk, in reply to his gesticulating about "not knowing the parties, going to be married," We shoul reach the Hall now before eleven-imprisonment for contempt," &c.

The bridgeroom who was rather of a timid nature finally consented, partinularly as the clerk promised to send a friend of his, who sat in the cab wrapped up in a large cloak, to explain the reaon of his absence. The reader can im-

Eleven o'clock came, but still no bridegroom. The guests were staring at each other - the priest began to grow impatient - and the bride that was to be hoked pale and agitated, when a carriage drove up and the bell rung. There is! There he is!" murmured many voices.

A gentleman did enter, whose appearnuce created almost as much astonishment as that of Edgar Ravenswood in the Hall of Ashton Castle at the marringe of Lucy Ashtan, in Scott's " Bride of Lammermoor" The lady fainted; private explanations ensued between the parents and the laver, and the result was that, in ten minutes after, the two real levers were joined in the sacred bond of matrimory, much to the satis-

The bridegroom that-was-to-have-been, afterwards ande his appearance pulling and blowing. What he said and what he did, on beholding his rival, and being made acquirinted with the condition of

affairs, was really tragicomical. The story of the subpoens shortly afterwards leaked out, and has created so much amusement, that the poor fellow declares he will and the lawyer for ten thousand dollars damage in subprenaing him as a witness in a case of which he knew nothing, and by which he lost a wife It will be a nove! suit indeed, if be should do so .- New York paper.

An Umbrella for a Rainy Sabbath. OR THERTY G UD ERASONS WHY I ATTEND CHURCH ON SABBATHS, BAINY, SNOWY MISTY, ROT.

B. cause God has blessed the Salbath Day, and hallowed it,--making no exceptions for rainy Sabbaths.

 Because I expect my Minister to be there, and should be surprised if he were to stay at home for the weather. Because, although he has been faithfully present through many storms. I see that his health is as good as mine, who have so frequently been absent.

4. Because my absence for slight reasons, will lead him to think that there is some personal objection to him, when, perhaps, he is devoting all his energy to the salvation of his charge,
5 Because my non-attendance is cal-

culated to paralyze his exertions, and lead him to suppose that his visits and scrmons are useless
6. Because, if his hands fall through

weakness. I shall have great reason to blame myself, unless I sustain him by my prayers and presence, as I should Because, in preaching the doctrines of Scripture, and entorcing the discipline

of the Church (to both of which he is solemaly pledged.) he has difficulties chough to encounter, without my increasing their number.

8 Because God has blessed me with

the means of obtaining such precautions against the weather, that I am in no real danger. 9. Because my presence is more need-

ed on Sabbaths when there are few, than on those days when the church is crowd-10. Because, by staving away. I may lose the sermon that would have done

me great good; and shall lose the prayers which invariably bring God's blessing on the true heart. It Because, whatever station I hold in the Church, my example must influ-

ence others: for if I stay away why not 12. Because, on any important business, bad weather does not keep me in

the house; and church attendance is in God's sight, very important. (Sec. Heb. x 25) 13 Begause, among the crowds of pleasure seekers, I see that no bad weather keeps the delicate female from

the ball, the party, or the concert. 14 Breause, among other blessings, such weather will show me on what foun dation my faith is built. It will prove how much I love Christ for true love rarely fails to meet an appointment.

15 Because a four that my clothes might suffer, shows that I think more of them than of that heauty of holiness which God so approves.

16. Because I am Christ's soldier, signed with his Cross; and he is a poor soldier who recreats to his house because

of a cloud. 17. Because those who stay from church because it is too warm, or too cold, or too rainy, frequently absent themselves even on fair Sabbaths. They intended to go to church last Sabbath,

18. Because, though my excuses satisfy myself, they still must undergo God's serunity; and must be well grounded to bear that (Sec. St. Luke xiv.

19 Because the friends of God are so few in the world that the Church cannot afford to lose one. Friends in eed are friends indeed

20 Because there is a special promise where only two or three meet together, in God's name, he is in the midst of

21. Because absence from church, for reasons that would not keep me from going to buy a pencil on week days, must be discouraging to all true friends

of the church, particularly its ministers. 22. Because the church has great reason to complain, that when, on any excitement, there are searcely seats for the people when any change of weather oncurs, there is scarcely people for the Scate.

"The friends that in her sunshine crmo. 23. B. cause an avoidable absence from

church is an infallible evidence of spiritunl decay. Desciples first follow Christ at a distance, and then, like Peter, do not know him.

24 Because my faith is to be known by my selfdenying good works, and not by the rise and fall of the thermometer. 25. Brezuse, after all, I may find disagreable Sabbatha blessings in disguise. 26. Because such yielding to surmoun table difficulties prepares for vielding to those entirely imaginary, until thousands never outer a church, and yet think that they have good reasons for such negicet,

27. Bacause, if from fear of cold or heat I can neglect worship, the East In-dian and the Laplander should never attend, and missionaries should be with drawn from such unfavorable climes. 28. Because, by a suitable arrange-ment on Saturday, I shall be able to attend church without exhaustion; other-

wise, my late work on Saturday night will be as great a sin as though I worked on Sabbath itself. 29 Because, though I should lose some custom by an early closing of my business on Saturday night, I should cheerfully make such sacrifice, for the favour of God and the testimony of my

30 Because I know not how many more Sabbaths God may still venchrafe me; and it would be a poor preparation for my first Sabbath in Heaven, to have slighted my last Sabbath on earth.

TRUE AND FALSE DELICACY -Above

every other feature which adores the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the pravince of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of, which makes a merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own incomity has put upon an innocen' remark. This spurious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste as from good feeling and good sense ; but that high-minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviating walk slike amongst wemen as in the seciety of man; which shrinks from no necessary duty, and can speak when required with seriousness and kindness of things at which it would be ashamed, indeed to smile or to blushthat delicacy which knows how to confer a benefit without wounding the feelings of another, and which understands also, how and when to receive one-that delicacy which can give alms without display and advice without assuming; and which pains not the most humble and susceptible being in creation. This is the delicacy which forms so important a part of good taste, that where it does not exist as a natural instinct, it is taught as the first principle of good manners, and considered as the universal passport to good society. Nor can this, the greatest churm of female character, if totally neglected in outh, ever be acquired in after life. When the mind has been accustomed to what is vulgar or gross, the fine edge of feeling is gone, and nothing can restore it. It is comparatively easy, on first entering upon life, to maintain the page of thought unsullied by closing it against every improper image; but when such images are allowed to mingle with the imagination, so as to be constantly revived by the memory and thus to give their tone to the habitual mode of thinking and conversing, the beauty of the female charneter may, indeed, he said to be gone and its giery departed-

ARTIFICIAL PRECIOUS STONES, A VERY curious and interesting report was presented to the French Academy of Science, a short time since, by an ingenious mechanician, Monsicur Gaudin, on the result of many years' experiments having for object the production of artificial precious stones. After twenty years' labor Mons. Goudin has succeeded in fabricating imitations of jewels so perfeet as to deceive the most practised eye, The imirations of the ruby, the most precious of all stones, has reached a rare degree of beauty and utility; for it is preferred by competent watch-makers as pivots for watches to the real ruby, being equally durable and much harder Monsieur Gaudin hopes and expects to be able to produce the ruby and sapphire of a sufficient size to be used in the manafacture of chronometers and clocks. There are a great many shops in Paris devoted entirely to the sale of false jewliant an appearance as those of the most magnificent bijoutiers The rarest deas and elegant mountings are copied in the imitations. The price of each of the stones prepared by Monsieur Gaudin will not exceed 1 franc. He will thus enable the trade of Paris to offer to their customers beautiful ornaments at a wonderful cheap rate.

EXTRAGRENARY FEAT -The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph, of the 19th, says: Two gentlemen arrived in this borough last evening, driving a fine bay horse with whom they had made the trip between here and Philadelphia, by way of Laneaster and Columbia, adistance of about 104 miles, in 14 1-2 hours-having started from Philadelphia in the morning at 2 1-20'clock and arrived here at 6 o'clock exactly. They fed twice on the journey. This, taking into consideration all the facts of the case, is one of the greatest feats of travel we have heard of lately. Mrs. Marble's Narative of her Captivity among the Indians.

On the 13th of March last, a party of Indians came up to the residence of her husband at Spirit Lake, Iowa murdered him, and took her off as prisoner their comp in the vicinity of the lake. At the camp she found a Mrs. Thatcher, a Mrs. Noble, a Miss Gardner, all of whom had been taken prisoners at the Mrs. Thotoher's husband had ascaped being killed by a temporary ab-sence; so with Mrs. Noblo. Miss Gard-ter's curie frmily had been murdered. The Indians broke up their camp and proceeded to Heron Lake, distant about twenty five miles where they encamped and left their squaws and prisoners, and started on an expedition. Mrs. Marble upposes, to the Des Moines, at Springfield, where they committed other mur ders returning with much plunder They then left Horon Lake and travelled 500 miles, being a mouth on the route.

"Immediately on starting from Hewere forced to carry heavy packs, and porform the degrading and mental services in the camp The pack she was compelled to carry consisted of two bast of shot auch weighing twenty-five pounds On top of this was placed the additional weight of an Indian urchin of some three or four years of age. The snow was very deep, the prisoners but thinly clad, and most of the time suffering from bunger. The warm clothing they had or them when they were made prisoners The warm clothing they had on was taken from them by the squaws, and in its place they received but a scanty supply, ill suited to the weather and the exposure they were forced to undergo. At times the unfortunate captive would fall to the ground, exhausted and atterly unable to proceed further. Then the inhuman wretches would place the muzzle of a leaded gan at her head, and threat en her with instant death unless she would immediately continue her weary march. When a horse stolen at the settlements would die, or be killed by the Indians for food, the prisoners would be allowed to recruit their exhausted strength by a supply of horse-flesh, but these exceptions they suffered greatly from want of food, and were glad to snatch up the bones thrown down by the Indians after their repast, Mrs. Marble states they were often forecd to cut the wing feathers, plucked from the ducks shot by the Indians, and shrivelled before the fire, to save them

selves from starvation. "When the Indians would encamp tor the night, the captives were compelled to carry wood and water, and build fires, put up the tepees, &c. They were however, never allowed to prepare the belled at the treatment they received, but the Indians beat them with clubs into submission to their orders. Mrs Marble states that she soon discovered that the only way to secure herself from ill-treatment, was to perform the duties assigned her with cheerfulness and alac-Herself, Mrs. Noble and Miss Gardiner, pursued this course, and were treated more kindly than their associate Mrs. Thatcher, who was in delicate health and utterly unable to do the amount of work required of her. This led to a most tragic and horrible occurrence, when the party crossed the Big Sioux. They arrived at this stream bout fifteen days after leaving Lake Hetrees on each side of the river and thus made a bridge across it. When Mrs. Thatcher attempted to cross she was thrown into the river; she succeeded in swimming to within a short distance of the opposite side, when one of the Indians deliberately shot her through the head. The body of the unfortunate woman was left floating in the stream. Her death was hailed by the Iudian women with loud shouts of joy and exultation. The feelings of the surviving prisoners at this horrid murder, cannot be imag-ined. They beheld in Mrs. Thatcher's death, the fate reserved for them, when overpowered by fatigue, they would be

unable to proceed. Subsequently they reached Skunk Lake, where they met the chief who purchased Mrs. M. and restored her to civilized life. She is entirely destitute. The camp of Ink pa-du-tah, her captor, numbered fifteen lodges

"Ales. Marble is about 25 years of age of medium size, and very pleasant looking. She is a native of Darke county, Ohio, and moved to Michigan about ten years ago. She has been twice married. Her first husband's name was Phips. After his death she married Mr. Marble with whom she removed to Liun county, Iowa, and ultimately to Spirit Lake, in Dickson county. Mrs. M. is reduced to destitution, her husband has been murdored, and as to whether her parents are alive or not she is ignorant."

LET'S LAUGH OVER IT .- The following letter received in our counting room is as good as a play." It is, to all appearance, a bona fide production, and we give it to show that "fonography" is spreading: Mr. Bowels & Co -- our -- i wish yound

cend--'s pepper bi male the dam thing dount knum haf the tim we suspose sum body steels it at the depough for the tixcanel rode ant respeibel for em. for the request of his wife he being ab scent, who thinks a grate eel of the pap-per. Yours & Co .- Springfield Re-

THE TREES IT TAKES TO MAKE A SHIP .-It requires 2,200 full-grown trees, or the matured crop of forty-four acres of wood land to furnish timber for a seventy-four A Taste of Punch.

EXCESS OF APPAREL—A REMONSTRANCE "Tie not that thou art fond of dress Dearest, that I at all complain. I do not wish that fondless loss, I like, I want thee to be vain :

Nay, that thy charms might heightened be By every means, I would implore, So that they might enrapture me, And make me love the still the more Tis for those very charms of thine, By Fashion wronged, that I appeal,

Through muslin clouds they cannot shine; Dress should adorn, and not conceal; The present mode may suit the Hags Or Matrons of the Grampus kind. Of cloths they look best as bags, Puffed out before, at sides, behind. But what avails to thee to own,

A form of symmetry and grace, With drapery round thee so outblown That I can only see thy face? The angel that thou art, appear, No longer so thy figure hide, As if thou wert a charub mere

That has a face-and nought beside. Correspondence of the Register

Description of an Unhappy Village-Its Remedy. CANONSHNEGH, Pa. May 1857

That Storm and Sunshine are strangely commingled in the cup of human existence, is quite apparent to any shrewd observer, of passing scenes about him. This remark applies not only to individuals and families, but to whole communities Evils are sometimes real and

sometimes imaginary—the former are often less oppressive than the latter, In the South Watern corner of Poun sylvania, a score of miles or more from the Virginia line, is Canonsburgh, a very pretty village, on the Chartier river, situate upon the Southern's lope of a high bill. It is a village of Teachers and pupils, an academy, a Female Seminary. and a College-Jefferson College, the oldest institution of the kind west of the Alleghanies. It is a thriving village, with eight or ten merchants, half a dozen churches, a large steam flouring-mill a book stors or two, a saving's bank, which commenced with \$40, and now has \$40,000, and has never made a loss of one dollar. But Canonsburgh-the literary and scientific village of Canons. burgh

" Is so very cumulag and so wise, None but itself, can be its parallel." Fear makes her a vassal, lest Emancipation should flood this white village, with darkies and wenches, and the beau-ty and aristocracy of the town be "done too." forever

Brother fearful, good soul, would like to have the slaves free, but he don't want them free to come to Canonsburgh. Oh! no! he can't bear the thought of that. If they could be colonized somewhere by themselves, Brother fearful would hold up both hands to make the slaves free. Sister worry to in deep trouble. The Abolitionists, (not the Republicans, for sister worry is a republican,) are about to destroy all nice distinctions in society, and a colored man or women is to be ranked according to their character, just as white folke are. That village of Canonsburgh-where is there another like it? Stoutly opposed to the extension of Slavery, from the core to the integument, yet hating emancipation most beartily. The Sisters of Charity there, form sewing circles and work their finger ends off, to send relief to the heathen in Siam and Afghanistan . and offer prayers, and heave beavy sighs for the oppressed in America. Poor bleeding Kansas shares in their sympathies, and the heart and the pocket are taxed with sighs and sixpences on her account. These goodly sisters, and they are pretty and good, and charming dream terrified dreams, and see the converted slaveholders of Louisiana sailing up the Ohio, with a flat boat full of " niggers." and marching them into the country, and filling every neighborhood around Canonsburgh with the "socty critters." Others are seen sliding down the slopes of the Alleghanies, from Eastern Virginis, and the whole country is to be overrun with "mancipated niggers!" The papers are searched daily by these sisters of grief, to know whether insurrections are rife, and what viols of wrath are to be poured out on Canonsburgh. Joh, the great and good Job, never could come up and picture such sorrows as these which exists in solemn Canousburgh. The wickedness of the abolitionists grieves them to the very heart of hearts. Afflicted village! Some strolling organ

It has been suggested, that this un happy village be included in the field of domestic missions, that the good sisters there, who are sewing up woolen pants, and woolen shirts, and knitting socks and mittens for the free state men in Kansas. and the copper colored tribes west of the rocky mountains, be themselves made the

grinder-some actress would prove a

great blessing there. Even a circus

with a clawa, might do much to relieve

the sad people of Canonsburgh from

their overwhelming sorrow.

subjects of massionary zenl and influence, until they shall understand, that it is of considerable importance for them to know what is in the pet for dinner, and in the larder for ten. That they had best line their night caps with common sense, keep a hountiful supply of smelling bottles and tooth anhs pawders, and nover love their white husbands any less, but the colored onteast more.

S. B. ROCKWELL

Position in Strering .-- It is bester to go to sleep on the right side, for then to go to sleep on the right side, for then the atomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its awa position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty mad, the weight of the directive organs and that weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the backbone, compressit, and arrests the flow of blood more or loss. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and there are nu-pleasant urcams. If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more deoided, and the various sensations such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us, and sends on the stagnating blood, and we wake in a fright or trambling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the effort made to escape the danger. But when we are not able to escape the danger, when we fall over the precipice, when the tumbling building crushes ur, what then? That is death!—That is the death of those whom it is said, when found lifeless in their bed in the morning: "That they were as well as they ever were the day before ?" and often is added, and, ate heartier than common! This last, as a frequent cause of death. to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private onough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we know, with cortainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhoes or cholers, or billious cholic, suding in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a large meal. The truly wise will take the safer side. For persons who east three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter and a cup of some warm drink, no one can starve on it, while a perse verance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appatite for breakfast so promising

THE SPIDER AND THE TOAD -A CU-RIOUS INCIDENT -The following singular relation is furnished by a correspondent of the Traveller, as having been witnessed by a person now living, though occurring more than forty years ago, about sixteen miles from this city .-

This narrator said, that while walking in the field he saw a large black spider, considered of the most venomous species contending with a common sixed toad The spider, being very quick in its movements, would get upon the back of the toad, who with its fore paw, would drive off the spider. It wouldithen hop to a plantain, which was growing near by and bite it, and then return to the spi der. After seeing this repeated several times, and noticing that each time the toad was bitten it went to the plantain, the spectator thought he would pull up the plantain and watch the result. He did so. Being again bitten, and the plantain not to be found, the toad seen began to swell and show other indice tions of being poisoned, and died is a short time. If the plantain, which grows so abundantly near almost every dwell-ing in this vicinity, was such an immediate and effectual remedy to the toad for the bite of the spider, can we not reasonably infer that it would be an effect tual cure for man for the bite of the

COL. FREMONT .- The New York Herald save Col. Fremont is engaged in preparing a new edition of his works, com prising accounts of all his travels and expeditions, and containing much matter that has not heretofore been published. This work will shortly be usued by Childs & Co., of Philadelphis, the pub-lishers of Dr. Kane's works, of which seventy thousand copies have been sold, notting seventy thousand dollars for the family of the late Arctic explorer. It has been stated that the Colonel is a millionaire, and that the Mariposa estate wealth. Such, however, is not the fact. The Mariposa grant fell chiefly into the hands of the stock jobbers in California. (and political jobbers in New York,) and Col. Fremont received very little profit from it. He now depends entirely upon his literary labors.

A FRENCH STEAM PLOW .- A steam plow has just been brought into use in France, and is in possession of a company with a capital of a million france. It was concapital of a million francs. It was con-structed by two brothers named Barrat, and is called la piochuse ("the pick-axer")—
machine which from the description, may be supposed to do its duty with s revolving or descending mattecks. The maover thesoil, and digs it up to the depth of from 15 to 20 centimetres. It has no resemblence to a plow, and the French journals say that it does its work better than any plow heretofore constructed.